

leading feature in the Falklandian Avifauna, and good notes are given upon the four species of this family that are found in the group. Views, from photographs, of the "rookeries" of the Rock-hopper and Gentoo are added, but there is no map of the islands to shew their exact localities. Nor is the list of books and papers on the natural history of the Falklands by any means complete.

XXIII.—*Letters, Extracts, and Notes.*

WE have received the following letters addressed to "The Editors of 'The Ibis'":—

SIRS,—I wish to point out that *Ortholophus finschi* of Dr. Sharpe ('Ibis,' 1904, p. 610) is simply a synonym of *Buceros albocristatus* Cassin, of Liberia. If Dr. Sharpe had read my review carefully* he would hardly have written (*l. c.*): "I do not think that Dr. Finsch can have seen Cassin's plate and description in the 'Transactions of the Philadelphia Academy' (vol. i. p. 135, pl. 15)." In the carefully-compared synonymy of my paper on *Ortholophus* I have referred to all of Cassin's publications respecting this species, and especially to the description and plate xv., which appeared not in the 'Transactions' but in the 'Journal' of the Academy of Nat. Sci. Philad. (vol. i. 2nd ser., 1847-50, part ii., August 1848, p. 135, pl. xv.). This plate represents undoubtedly a specimen from Liberia (St. Paul's River: *MacDowell*), as is proved by the series in the Leiden Museum from Liberia (*Buttikerfer & Salu*) and Sierra Leone (*Demery*). I do not know for what reason Reichenow should doubt the origin of Cassin's type-specimen ("Fundort St. Paulsfluss irrthümlich," *Vög. Afr.* ii. p. 267, note) and refer *O. albocristatus* of Cassin to specimens from Lower Guinea—an erroneous view in which Dr. Sharpe has followed him. Of course, Cassin himself had wrongly identified specimens from the Gaboon with the form from Liberia, but

* "Ueber die Arten der Bucerotiden Gattung *Ortholophus*, Grant," in Notes from the Leyden Museum, vol. xxiii. (May 1903) p. 195.

I think that their specific differences are clearly pointed out in my review. As Cassin's name "*albocristatus*" was bestowed on the Liberian species, the southern form (Cameroon to Congo) must stand as *O. cassini* Finsch.

I am, Sirs, yours &c.,

O. FINSCH.

Braunschweig,

January, 1905.

SIRS,—I wish to draw attention to two errors in our paper which appeared in 'The Ibis' last month on the "Nesting of Birds in Fohkien."

(1) The footnote on page 62 is only the *first* paragraph of the note, as originally written.

The *last* paragraph on page 61 and the *first* paragraph on page 62 should have appeared as the *second and third* paragraphs of the footnote, and *not* in the body of the article at all.

The footnote would then read thus:—

"The egg figured in Cat. Eggs Brit. Mus." &c.

"This egg by some mischance" &c.

"It is, however, undoubtedly" &c.

As it now stands the footnote and the body of the article contradict each other.

It was one of the eggs of the clutch mentioned in the first paragraph of the article on *Rhynchæa capensis* (p. 61) that accidentally got into the British Museum along with some eggs presented by me in 1894 or 1895, and was unfortunately figured in the Egg-Catalogue.

The somewhat abnormally marked egg taken from the oviduct of the bird shot on August 31st was presented to the Museum in 1903.

(2) In the footnote on page 51 the word "these" has been inserted before "Cuckoos."

In the MS. this note was placed after the article on *Centropus sinensis*, and was intended to refer to Cuckoos generally. The word used was "the," *not* "these."

As the note stands it refers only to *Cuculus canorus* and *C. intermedius*. I once, however, obtained a clutch of the

eggs of *Staphidia torqueola* in which was an egg that appeared to belong to one of the smaller Cuckoos. It certainly was not the egg of either of the above-mentioned species.

I am, Sirs, yours &c.,

Lostwithiel, Cornwall,
2nd February, 1905.

C. B. RICKETT.

SIRS,—I think that you will be interested to hear of a rather remarkable ornithological discovery—or rather *re*-discovery—which was made in August of last year by some collectors who were sent to the Loochoo Islands by Mr. Alan Owston—a naturalist here.

In 1850 a blue Jay was described by Bonaparte, under the name of *Garrulus lidthi*, from two specimens which were said to have been obtained “in the interior of Japan” (P. Z. S. 1850, p. 80, pl. xvii.). Since that time this bird has entirely escaped scientific observation, although it has been eagerly sought for by collectors. Ultimately so much doubt was thrown on the existence of any such species in this part of the world that later lists of the Avifauna of Japan make no reference to it. Now it has been found on Amami-uo-Oshima, one of the Loochoo chain situated in 28° 20' N., whence the fine series which I have just seen was obtained. Mr. Owston tells me that his collectors visited all the principal islands lying between Formosa and Kiushiu during the past year; but this Jay was found only on the island above mentioned.

I am, Sirs, yours &c.,

Yokohama,
25th January, 1905.

J. COLE HARTLAND.

SIRS,—With reference to my article in ‘The Ibis’ for January 1905, on p. 68 the latitudes given for the stations Leveavuopio and Ainettivaara, which we made our headquarters, should read 68° 50' and 68° 30' respectively instead of 69° 50' and 69° 30' as printed.

I am, Sirs, yours &c.,

Godalming,
8th March, 1905.

S. A. DAVIES.

SIRs,—Readers of ‘*The Ibis*’ will, I think, be interested in the following description of a “*Sabine’s Snipe*,” if not in the comments thereon which I have to offer:—

Killed in November last at Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, this bird was brought to me by Capt. Tryon, the lessee of the estate, and kindly left in my hands for description—a privilege which I much appreciate and herewith acknowledge with thanks.

It proved on dissection to be a female, and was a remarkably fine example of its kind—finer, in fact, than any specimen in the British Museum.

The general appearance of this bird above was of a velvety black mottled with brown. The under surface had the neck and breast of a tawny colour, the abdomen smoke-coloured. The crown of the head and sides of the face were black, the crown and occiput intensely so. This dark-coloured area gave the appearance of a mask, recalling that of the Black-headed Gull. The feathers on the neck were black, with tawny-brown tips and a subterminal bar of brown—a combination giving a mottled appearance. As the mantle was approached the black extended forwards along the shaft, so as to break up the brown tip into two spots. The feathers on the mantle—which were peculiarly elongated—bore a horseshoe-shaped bar of brown at the tip and three or four somewhat wavy bars of the same colour at short distances down the vane. As the base of the feather was approached these bars grew shorter, and terminated in the form of spots on the free edges of the vane. The rump-feathers were tipped with tawny brown, marked with three or four bars of the same colour at equal distances along the vane. The scapulars resembled the mantle-feathers. The wings on the upper surface had the major coverts and secondaries tipped with tawny brown. The median coverts were tipped with brown, and had a subterminal bar of the same colour. Most of the minor coverts were tipped with tawny brown; median and marginal coverts dull black. The inner primaries and outer secondaries shewed a tendency to develop brown bars at the tips. The long inner secondaries

had the outer webs strongly *barred* with brown, the inner webs only faintly so. The minor and marginal coverts of the under surface of the wing were dull black. *Axillaries black*, with a greenish iridescence, and in certain lights shewing faint, barely perceptible traces of the normal barring so characteristic of these feathers. In this case the barring was of the close type.

There were fourteen tail-feathers. These were pointed, had black tips, and an irregular subterminal bar of black, the ground-colour being tawny brown. The base of the feather was black; and this colour extended forwards to within a short distance of the subterminal bar as a roughly triradiate wedge, the median radius running along the shaft.

The neck-feathers of the under surface were tawny brown with dull black shafts, giving a mottled appearance. These feathers extended upwards behind the auriculars as far as the eye, thus cutting off the continuity of the mask between the face and occiput.

The breast-feathers resembled those of the neck, but had in addition two bars of dull black across the vanes. Feathers of the abdomen smoke-coloured inclining to sepia.

Under tail-coverts tawny brown, with broad double bars of black across the webs.

The colour of the bill was brown, black at the tip, while the legs and toes were bluish green: these colours, however, were, it must be remembered, examined four days after death.

Though originally described as a distinct species, "Sabine's" Snipe (*Scolopax sabinii* of Vigors) is now, by common consent, regarded as a melanoid variety of the Common Snipe (*Gallinago colestis*). But this description hardly expresses the truth, inasmuch as a merely melanoid variety should still shew traces through the dark pigment of the normal plumage pattern. Save in the case of the axillaries, however, neither this example nor the specimens of this bird in the British Museum indicate any such traces. In the matter of the axillaries, considerable variation seems to obtain between the various known examples of this bird.

Some of the so-called "Sabine's Snipes" undoubtedly come within the category of melanoid varieties, inasmuch as they differ from normal Snipe only in the intensity of their pigmentation. But to others this description will not apply.

As my friend Mr. J. L. Bonhote has pointed out to me, the birds last referred to differ absolutely in the pattern of the plumage, as, for instance, in the absence of the longitudinal stripes on the head and back; and at the same time, it is significant to note, they resemble a quite distinct species—to wit, the Solitary Snipe (*Gallinago solitaria*). They are to be regarded as instances of mutations or discontinuous variations.

Yours &c.,

British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road, S. Kensington,
13th March, 1905.

W. P. PYCRAFT.

SIRS,—I notice a mistake on p. 144 (*suprà*) of 'The Ibis,' which you will perhaps correct if you think it necessary. It was not my father, Sir Joseph W. Pease, but my uncle, Mr. John William Pease, who bequeathed his Bewick Collection to the city of Newcastle.

Yours &c.,

Barberton, Transvaal,
18th February, 1905.

ALFRED E. PEASE.

SIRS,—A beautiful male example of the Meadow-Bunting (*Emberiza cia*) was captured alive at Perry Woods, near Faversham, Kent, about February 14th last, out of a flock of Yellow and other Buntings. It was sent to London as a "peculiar Yellowhammer," but was seen and identified by Mr. G. E. Weston, into whose possession it quickly passed. This is the third occurrence of the Meadow-Bunting in Great Britain, both the previous records being for October 1902.

Yours &c.,

Rocklow, Tethard,
Co. Tipperary,
26th March, 1905.

C. J. CARROLL.

The Fourth International Ornithological Congress.—The meeting of the Fourth International Ornithological Congress, under the Presidency of Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, will take place, as announced in our last number, in June next, and its office and headquarters will be at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., has graciously accepted the post of Patron, and H.R.H. Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, F.R.S., will be Honorary Presidents. Mr. C. E. Fagan, of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, has been appointed Treasurer, while Dr. E. J. O. Hartert (Zoological Museum, Tring) and Mr. J. L. Bonhote (Ditton Hall, Cambridge) will act as Secretaries. The General Committee contains the names of many of the best-known Ornithologists throughout the world who are likely to be able to attend the meeting.

The first meeting of the Congress will be held on Monday, June 12th, at 9 P.M., when there will be an informal reception at the Imperial Institute. A General Meeting will take place next day at 10 A.M., and the five Sections (Systematic Ornithology, Migration, Biology, Economic Ornithology, and Aviculture) will assemble at 3 P.M. on that day. The Sections will meet again at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. on Wednesday, June 14th, and in the evening of that day there will be a *conversazione* at the Natural History Museum. Thursday, June 15th, will be devoted to an excursion to the Zoological Museum at Tring, where the Members will be the guests of the Hon. Walter Rothschild, M.P. On Friday, June 16th, there will be a General Meeting of the Congress at 10 A.M. In the afternoon the Lord Mayor of London will receive the Ornithologists at the Mansion House, and in the evening the British Ornithologists' Union will entertain them at dinner. On Saturday, June 17th, the Sections will meet in the morning (10 A.M.), and the concluding General Meeting will take place in the afternoon of the same day.

For the first three days of the following week excursions will be arranged—on Monday (June 19th) to Woburn, on Tuesday (June 20th) to Cambridge, and on Wednesday (June 21st) to Flamborough Head in Yorkshire.

Subscriptions to the Congress (£1=20 mks.=25 frs.) should be paid to the Treasurer.

The Secretaries will be glad to receive notice of all communications to be offered to the Sections, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

New Birds from Tibet.—We are glad to find that some additional knowledge of the Tibetan Avifauna is likely to be one of the results of Sir Frank Younghusband's march to Lhasa. Mr. Dresser has already described before the Zoological Society three new and distinct species of Passerine birds, of which specimens were obtained by Col. Waddell, C.B., in the Tsang-po Valley, near the Chuksan Ferry, at an elevation of about 12,100 feet above the sea-level. These were named *Babax waddelli*, *Garrulax tibetanus*, and *Lanius lama*. Besides these, we understand that a good collection of birds was made by Captain Walton of the Indian Medical Service, who accompanied the expedition as Naturalist. This collection was left at Calcutta, but is to be sent home to South Kensington for determination, while the question of its ultimate disposition, we are informed, is not yet settled.

The Nehr Korn Collection of Birds'-Eggs.—As we learn from the Report of the 54th Anniversary Meeting of the "Deutsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft" (J. f. O. 1905, p. 255), Herr Nehr Korn has presented his famous Collection of Birds'-Eggs to the Zoological Museum of Berlin. As is well known to every ornithologist who has visited the city of Brunswick, and to many others, Herr Nehr Korn was the owner of one of the largest and best collections of birds'-eggs in existence, and its acquisition has enormously increased the extent of the series at Berlin. A catalogue of the Nehr Korn Collection was published in 1899 (see 'Ibis,' 1899, p. 462). It is now proposed to prepare a new edition of this catalogue.

Birds in the Insect-house at the Zoological Gardens.—There are some very beautiful birds now in the insect-house

at the Zoological Society's Gardens, which are well worthy of examination. One of a pair of the pretty little Japanese Tits (*Parus varius*), received on the 16th of February, 1903, is still surviving and in excellent condition. With it is associated an example of the brilliantly-coloured Silver-eared Mesia (*Mesia argentauris*), presented by Mr. E. W. Harper, F.Z.S. Another rare and beautiful bird presented by the same generous donor is the Blue-winged Siva (*Siva cyanoptera*). Other remarkable birds in the insect-house at the present time are Cuvier's Podargus (*Podargus cuvieri*) and the Golden-throated Barbet (*Cyanops franklini*), besides a very lively Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*). The two male specimens of the King Bird-of-Paradise (*Cicinnurus regius*) received last year remain much in the same plumage as when they arrived, but the examples of the Greater and Lesser Paradise-birds are in (more or less) full dress.

The Glossy Ibises in the Zoological Gardens.—It is not generally known that the Glossy Ibises which breed every year in the Great Aviary in the Gardens of the Zoological Society are a hybrid race between *Plegadis falcinellus* and *P. guarauna*, but such is the case. The foundation of the present flock of Ibises was a series of 7 specimens of *P. guarauna* received from Argentina in January 1893. To these were added in August of the same year 12 examples of *P. falcinellus* obtained from the marshes of the Guadalquivir, and presented to the Society by the late Lord Lilford. The two flocks made friends at once, but did not begin to breed until 1895, when several nests were made, three young being hatched on June 10th. The Ibises continued to make nests every year after this, and young birds were produced in 1896, 1898, 1900, 1901, and 1904. But it will easily be understood that, with Gulls, Sheathbills, and other hungry birds of a predaceous disposition in the Aviary, nestlings often disappear.

The Emperor Penguin.—The Friday-evening lecture at the Royal Institution on January 27th last was delivered by

Dr. Edward A. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon of the 'Discovery,' who, in an address on the "Life-history of the Emperor Penguin" (*Aptenodytes forsteri*), gave an interesting account of some of that bird's peculiarities. He said that before the National Antarctic Expedition nothing was known of its life-history, except that it did not leave the ice; and the only one of its eggs that had been seen had a somewhat shaky history. Though the Penguin had now lost its wings, there were reasons to believe that at one period its ancestors had been able to fly; thus it still retained the habit of tucking its head under its wing when asleep, although that wing was about as comforting as the lid of a cigar-box. Still, this habit shewed signs of losing its force, for sometimes a Penguin was seen to be asleep with its head drawn down on its neck—a more suitable attitude from the point of view of protection from the cold. The egg or chick was carried about and kept off the ice by being supported on the foot of the parent, but the lecturer objected to the use of the word "pouch" in this connection; a fold or lappet of heavily feathered skin did fall from the parent's abdomen over the chick, which might sometimes be quite concealed, but the word "pouch" was not an accurate description of the arrangement. At the Penguin-rookery which Dr. Wilson visited at Cape Crozier he reckoned that the mortality of the chicks was about seventy-seven per cent. Of those that died he should suppose that no less than half were killed by kindness. Adult Penguins had an overpowering desire to sit on something, and as they were in numbers largely in excess of the young, whenever a chick appeared there was a wild rush for the privilege of nursing it, and in the struggle the chick often came to harm. The young Penguin, born in the coldest month of the Antarctic winter, shed its down when five months old, and a year later had a second moult, after which the adult bird appeared in all its glory.

The lecture was illustrated by a number of photographs shewing Emperor Penguins singly and in groups, their rookery at Cape Crozier, and their development from the egg to full growth.—*Times*, Jan. 28, 1905.

Ornithologists in Foreign Parts.—We have no direct news of Lieut. Boyd Alexander, but we are informed that he is still at Lake Tchad or in its immediate vicinity. He arrived there in October last, and accounts of his journey across Eastern Nigeria have been published in 'The Times' of January 22nd and in the 'Geographical Journal' for February last (vol. xxxv. p. 176). He had suffered the great misfortune of losing his brother, Capt. Claud Alexander, the head of his surveying-party, who had succumbed to an attack of enteric fever.

Mr. A. E. Pratt, a well-known collector, who passed two years in the Owen Stanley Range of New Guinea in 1902-3 (see Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 69), and on his return brought home fine examples of several species of Birds-of-Paradise, has left again for New Guinea, accompanied by his two sons. On this occasion he proposes to penetrate into the Charles Louis Range in Dutch New Guinea, which is quite a *terra incognita*. He will proceed first to Dobbo, the port of the Aru Islands, and thence cross to the River Outanata, on the opposite coast of New Guinea, where there is a Dutch Settlement. Mr. Pratt, we are told, has prepared for publication an account of his former journey, which is now passing through the press, and will, no doubt, contain interesting particulars concerning the Birds of New Guinea.

Mr. Douglas Carruthers has completed his engagement at the American College in Beirut, and has put the collection of native birds into good order; he now proposes to go, accompanied by a friend, into the Syrian Desert about Palmyra, and try to make a complete collection of the mammals and birds of that little-known district. On his way back he will probably make a stay on some of the highest points of the Anti-Lebanon.

Mr. Walter Goodfellow has started again for the East, and was at Singapore last Christmas on his way to make another excursion into the mountains of Southern Mindanao, where he is sure that more novelties remain to be discovered. He could hardly expect to find another *Goodfellowia*

miranda *, but there is no knowing what still remains hidden in the recesses of this wonderful group of mountains.

Mr. C. W. de Vis wrote to us from Brisbane on Dec. 22nd last that he was intending to resign his appointment in the Queensland Museum, and would probably return to England. He had prepared, in conformity with our suggestion, a list of the birds of British New Guinea as then represented in the Queensland Museum, but we have not yet received it. We trust that it may shortly reach us, as it would be a very useful piece of work.

Mr. E. Degen has recently left England for Uganda in company with Prof. Minchin's mission for the further investigation of the "Sleeping Sickness," which appears to be making great havoc among the natives in certain parts of the Protectorate. He will collect specimens for the British Museum.

It will be seen, therefore, that ornithology has a good many irons in the fire in different parts of the world, but there is room for more. An easy and attractive expedition would be that to North-western Rhodesia by the new railway now open to Victoria Falls, whence the extension of the line already in progress might be followed to Kalomo and the Copper-districts beyond. The high lands to the north of this country, which form the water-parting between the Zambesi and the Congo, have never been touched, we believe, by the collector, and would be sure to furnish much material of great interest.

The new Migration Committee of the B. O. C.—It may not be known to all Members of the Union that a Committee of the B. O. C. has lately been appointed "to collect evidence concerning the arrival and the lines of dispersal within the British Islands of the commoner summer migrants." Mr. J. L. Bonhote (c/o The Zoological Society, 3 Hanover Square, London, W.) has undertaken the duties of Secretary to the Committee, and will be glad to supply schedules to those

* Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 11.

willing to record their observations or seeking further information upon the subject.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.—The General Meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds for the present year was held on the 21st of February last. Her Grace The Duchess of Portland, the President, was in the Chair, and was supported by many distinguished Bird-lovers, amongst whom were several of our best-known Ornithologists. The Report of the Council gave a very good account of the present condition and future prospects of the Society, which had received an addition of 439 annual subscribers during the past year. The chief events of the year had been the Incorporation of the Society by Royal Charter and the passing of two Acts of Parliament—one for rendering the employment of the “poletrap” illegal, and the other for extending the operation of the Birds-Protection Acts (with certain limitations) to St. Kilda. But various minor measures relating to the protection of Bird-life had been taken, and were mentioned in the Report. The main object of the Society, to put it shortly, is, in the words of Sir Edward Grey used on a former occasion, “to prevent the world from being impoverished and part of its beauty from being lost by the destruction of wild birds.” We believe that all members of the B. O. U. join cordially in this wish, and we urge them to give their support to this excellent Society, the headquarters of which are at 3 Hanover Square, London.

New Bird-Books in preparation.—We have received prospectuses of several new ornithological works shortly to be published or in preparation. Mr. Porter announces the issue of a work by Mr. J. I. S. Whitaker on ‘The Birds of Tunisia,’ in two volumes, royal 8vo, of which the first, we believe, is almost ready, also of a volume on the ‘Ornithology of the Bahamas’ by Mr. J. Lewis Bonhote, which will contain an appendix on the Mammalia, Lepidoptera, and Arachnida

of that group of islands. Mr. H. E. Dresser sends us a prospectus of a work on "the Eggs of the Birds of Europe," which it is proposed to issue in quarto, uniform with his 'Birds of Europe,' and which will be published in about 20 parts at intervals of two months.

The executive Committee of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union announce a work on the birds of that county by Mr. Thomas H. Nelson, assisted by Messrs. Eagle Clarke, F. Boyes, and other well-known observers. From America we have received the announcement of a new (fifth, revised) edition of the late Dr. Elliott Coues's well-known 'Key to North-American Birds,' first published in 1872, the MS. of which was finished shortly before his death. We believe that copies of this work are already on sale. The publishers are Dana, Estes & Co., of Boston.

Mr. Radcliffe Saunders's Collection of Birds'-Eggs.—The cabinets of the Natural History Museum have just been enriched by a generous donation from Mr. W. F. Radcliffe Saunders, a well-known private collector, who has devoted his attention to Palearctic species. In round numbers the gift consists of 10,000 eggs—9948, to give the exact figures—and 165 nests with full clutches. As there was a former gift by Mr. Radcliffe Saunders of about the same number of eggs, and the Museum cabinets are estimated to contain nearly 100,000 specimens, his contributions may well be taken as, numerically, one-fifth of the whole—*Field*, April 8th, 1905.

Death of M. Adolphe Boucard, C.M.Z.S.—A figure formerly well known to many of the members of the B. O. U. was that of M. ADOLPHE BOUCARD, of Oakhill, Spring Vale, Ryde, Isle of Wight, who died at his son's residence at Hampstead on the 15th of December last. Boucard, who was of French nationality, but well acquainted with Spanish and English, was born in 1839. When scarcely twenty years of age he left Europe on his first collecting-

tour to Chili, California, and Nicaragua. He subsequently spent many years in Southern Mexico, where he remained from 1854 to 1867. The first ornithological results of this expedition were given to the world in Sclater's memoir on the birds collected by Boucard during his sojourn in the province of Oaxaca, which was published in the 'Proceedings' of the Zoological Society of London for 1859. This was followed by other papers in the same journal relating to Boucard's collections, some of which were from his own pen. Another expedition was made by Boucard in 1876, when he went to Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and California. It was during this voyage that he discovered at Punta Arenas, in Costa Rica, the fine and rare Humming-bird (*Ariinia boucardi*) which appropriately commemorates his name. Boucard was an indefatigable collector, and made *excellent* bird-skins, which it was always a pleasure to examine.

After his return from America, Boucard settled in Paris for some years and published many memoirs on birds and on coleoptera, of which he was a devoted student. In 1878 he read a very good account of his Costa-Rican collection of birds before the Zoological Society of London, and described, amongst other novelties, a remarkable Finch (*Zonotrichia vulcani*) obtained on the volcano of Irazu, at a height of 10,000 feet. Amongst other works, he published in 1876 a 'Catalogus Avium hucusque descriptorum,' with references to the names of 11,051 species, a work on the 'Genera of Humming-birds' (1893-95), and a volume of travels (1894). A new periodical called 'The Humming-bird' was founded by him in 1891 and carried on for five volumes.

The latter part of his life (since 1893) Boucard passed principally at his villa near Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, whence he sent liberal donations from his large collections to various institutions. To the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris he is stated to have given the greater part of his large series of books and birds, while he distributed the duplicates to the U.S. National Museum and the Royal Museums of Madrid and Lisbon.